

History 15  
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Outline of Contents  
(Titles underlined)

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WESTWARD MOVEMENT

Reel Five

ACROSS THE ROCKIES TO THE PACIFIC

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(Maps followed by appropriate scenes where possible)

Outline map of entire United States.

Outline map of western half of the United States showing  
main mountain ranges.

Traders blazed the way through the wilderness to the Pacific

Map of western United States flashing in these trails.

Astor's party of fur traders pushed through Oregon in 1810

Their route is indicated on map of western United States by a line moving from St. Louis up the Missouri River to the Grand near Aricara villages and thence southwesterly across plains to Big Horn branch of the Yellowstone River, thence up Wind River to central dome of Rockies (defined by Teton, Gros Ventre and Shoshone ranges). Here it crossed to head-stream of Snake River and down that and the Columbia to the Pacific.

By 1834 there were many fortified posts in the Rockies

These are indicated on the map.

Missionaries followed to convert the Indians

Missions are located on map of western United States.

Both the United States and England were claiming Oregon by right of discovery and actual settlement

The Oregon region is shown with placard,

(English Hudson Bay Company Active here)

42° appears and placard changes to

(England claimed south to here.)

and 54° 40' parallel appears with placard

(United States claimed north to here)

Another placard shows 42° to 54° 40' region

(Under joint occupation. 1818 - 1846)

Speculation in western lands increased migration over the Oregon trail

On map of western United States the Oregon trail is shown by a line moving from Independence, Mo. overland northwest to Platte River, along that stream to source, thence thru South Pass to Green River, up transverse valley of Black River by Muddy Creek to a pass and over divide rimming Bear River and east down that river to its northern point and thence over watershed to Point Neuf River and Fort Hall on Snake River; that river was followed across desert past Fort Boise along Burnt River over dividing ridge and along upper Powder River and over another range of mountains to Walla Walla and great bend of the Columbia and thence to Pacific.

Moving pictures of scenes along this trail.

Emigrants followed the course of the Gila River into California

Former map is resumed with a line moving on from Santa Fe south down Rio Grande river and over the mountains to the headwaters of the Gila River, thence along that stream to point where river turns south, the "Gila Trail" continues west over mountains.

Another route was over the old Spanish Trail

Same map is resumed. The old Spanish Trail is shown by a line running from Santa Fe, N. M. northwesterly across San Juan, Good and Green rivers to source of Virgin River and thence down that river southwesterly to point near junction with Colorado River, thence over the mountains directly southwest to Los Angeles, Calif.

But California was Mexican; so most of the settlers went into Oregon

Western N. A. with California marked "Mexican Territory"

This hastened the Oregon boundary settlement (1846)

A moving line on map of North America from Rockies to Pacific on the 49th ° shows the boundary. Shaded area north of this line is marked "England", and a different shading south of the line is marked "United States".

When Oregon's best lands were taken up, newcomers turned toward California

On the map with Oregon trail indicated, the California trail is traced by line moving from Fort Hall, Humboldt River, (up stream) over mountains, and thru pass to Bear River, thence down that stream and Sacramento River to Pacific.

Moving pictures of scenes along this route.

California was acquired in 1848. The next year the discovery of gold brought the famous "gold rush"

Close-up map of California shows location of Sutter's mill. Map shifts to include North America, and by lines are shown the routes taken to California by "Forty-Niners" overland, across Panama and around Cape Horn.

California's rapid growth resulted in the first coast-to-coast railroad (completed 1869)

This is shown on map by a line moving from Omaha, Nebr. west to Ogden, Utah, and a line moving east from Sacramento, California ~~northwest~~ over Sierra Nevada mountains to Ogden, Utah, where the two lines were joined.

Other transcontinental lines were pushed courageously across the desert

Routes of other main trans-United States Railways are flashed in, Northern ~~Pacific~~ and Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Great Northern.

Railroads meant quick development, and many new states were admitted

The map outlines and names various states in west and shows dates of their admission to Union, as: Oregon 1859, Colorado, 1876; Montana, 1889; North Dakota, 1889; South Dakota, 1889; Washington, 1889; Wyoming, 1890; Idaho, 1890; Utah, 1897; Oklahoma, 1907; New Mexico, 1912; Arizona, 1913.

By 1880 the "frontier" was a thing of the past. The United States was a continental nation

Modern map of U. S. dissolves into the stars and stripes.

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